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7 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
8 CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
9 WESTERN DIVISION
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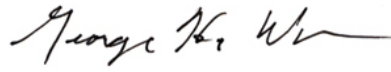
11 JASON THOMAS,) No. CV 12-06698-GW (VBK)
12)
13 Petitioner,) ORDER ACCEPTING FINDINGS AND
14) RECOMMENDATIONS OF UNITED STATES
15 v.) MAGISTRATE JUDGE
16)
17 EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, ASH,)
18)
19 Respondent.)
20 _____)
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22 Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §636, the Court has reviewed the Petition
23 for Writ of Habeas Corpus ("Petition"), the records and files herein,
24 and the Amended Report and Recommendation of the United States
25 Magistrate Judge ("Amended Report").
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1 **IT IS ORDERED** that: (1) the Court accepts the Findings and
 2 Recommendations of the Magistrate Judge, and (2) the Court declines to
 3 issue a Certificate of Appealability ("COA").¹

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 5 DATED: November 12, 2012



 6 GEORGE H. WU
 7 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
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15 ¹ Under 28 U.S.C. §2253(c)(2), a Certificate of Appealability
 16 may issue "only if the applicant has made a substantial showing of the
 17 denial of a constitutional right." Here, the Court has accepted the
 18 Magistrate Judge's finding and conclusion that the Petition is not a
 19 proper habeas petition. Thus, the Court's determination of whether a
 20 Certificate of Appealability should issue here is governed by the
 21 Supreme Court's decision in Slack v. McDaniel, 529 U.S. 473, 120 S.
 22 Ct. 1595 (2000), where the Supreme Court held that, "[w]hen the
 23 district court denies a habeas petition on procedural grounds without
 24 reaching the prisoner's underlying constitutional claim, a COA should
 25 issue when the prisoner shows, at least, that jurists of reason would
 26 find it debatable whether the petition states a valid claim of the
 27 denial of a constitutional right and that jurists of reason would find
 28 it debatable whether the district court was correct in its procedural
 ruling." 529 U.S. at 484. As the Supreme Court further explained:

"Section 2253 mandates that both showings be made before the
 court of appeals may entertain the appeal. Each component
 of the § 2253(c) showing is part of a threshold inquiry, and
 a court may find that it can dispose of the application in
 a fair and prompt manner if it proceeds first to resolve the
 issue whose answer is more apparent from the record and
 arguments." Id. at 485.

Here, the Court finds that Petitioner has failed to make the
 requisite showing that "jurists of reason would find it debatable
 whether the district court was correct in its procedural ruling."